GETTING RESTIVE.

AR VOORREES'S INDECISIVE LEADERSHIP OF THE ANTI-SILVER FORCES GIVES NO PROMISE OF SPEEDY ACTION.

Washington, Sept. 15.-The Senate made no appreciable progress to-day toward a vote on the thees repeal bill, the debate of the last six weeks flowing on, if anything, with increased othness and fuller promise of indefinite con-A significant fact about the debate was that for the greater part of the afternoon it was sustained by two Senators who favor repeal, Messrs. Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Higgins, of Delaware. By their hearty participation in the discussion the anti-repeal side was relievedorarily at least-from the imputation of blocking progress, and the effect of this relief was plainly noticeable in the highly improved temper of the Senate and the altogether innocuous

character of to-day's debate. Senator Higgins's entry into the discussion, frankly explained as it was, may be taken to indicate that the Republican friends of repeal are getting a little restive under the vacillating and indecisive leadership of Mr. Voorhees, and feel if the Democratic majority will not insist on action' they are themselves properly absolved from any obligation not to present the Republican view of the pending measure for the edification of the country at large as well as their own constituencies. Senator Allison will, in fact, follow Mr. Higgins with a speech on the sound-money side of the silver question, and it is not unlikely that a number of other prominent Republican Senators will speak within the ext week or two in the same interest. indefensible action of the Democrats in the House of Representatives on the Tucker bill does not encourage the Republican friends of repeal silent any longer under the Democratic policy of inaction in the Senate, and there is now no reason to expect that they will consent to efface themselves in debate hereafter in the vain hope of hastening a vote on the Voorhees

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, is the successor of Mr. Carlisfe, and appeared to day in the function of a special pleader for the Secretary of the Treasury, who is generally looked on by his former colleagues as having hopelessly forsaken the financial teachings of his great predecessor, but Mr. Lindsay declared himself in favor of the Voorhees bill, and sought to convict his older Democratic colleagues, Messrs. Vance, Pugh and Morgan, and the rest, of inconsistency, in that they opposed the enactment of the Sherman law three years ago and opposed its repeal now. It cannot be sail, however, that the childlike ingenuousness with which Mr. Lindsay interpreted unconditional repeal to mean, in the Administration's programme, but a first step toward the realization of the free-coinage piedges of the Chicago platform, greatly impressed the more wary and sceptical of his Democratic associates. Mr. Lindsay may really have believed his own assertions about Mr. Cleveland's supposed attitude toward further legislation friendly to silver, and his prophecies may have carried conviction with "converts" of new-born zeal like Mr. Voorhees; but they fell for the rest

geal like Mr. Voorhees; but they fell for the rest on doubting and unsympathetic cars.

Mr. Higgins made an able and instructive argument in favor of the repeal as an act of sound financial wisdom, essential to a rearrangement of the monetary system of the world. As to-morrow has been set apart for culogies on Senator Stanford, and Monday is a local holiday—the 100th anniversary of the selection of Washington city as the seat of National Government—the Yoorhees bill will be practically laid aside from now until bill will be practically laid aside from now

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. SECRETARY CARLISLE'S SUCCESSOR MARES HIS MAIDEN SPEECH.

Washington, Sept. 15.-The debate in the Senate to-day on the Repeal bill was altogether on the mative side of the question. vere made in favor of the bill-the first by a Dem ocratic Senator, Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, and the ond by a Republican, Mr. Higgins, of Delaware. Mr. Lindsay sulogized President Cleveland's course as being exactly in conformity with the party plat-

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Cullom (Rep. III.), signed by a large number of exsoldiers, residents of his State, alleging that they were beset by detectives of the Government, travelling in disguise, secretly co-operating with those who have been distinguished for their antipathy to those who fought for the flag. It is alleged that these spies, with friendly pretences, visit the homes of pensioners and, with the basest hypocrisy and fawning deception, seek to find some clew to fur-nish information to the Pension Office to deprive old veterans of their pensions. The petitioners ask protection against the methods of Government offiers who seek to brand pensioners as perjurers and own defence, and to be shielded from the false and base imputation of those high in power who seek to discredit and dishonor the Union soldiers of the late war, and to be protected in their old age from the severity and bitterness of party and political

At 12.25 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Reprat bill and was addressed in defence of the bill by Mr Linday (Dem. Ky.)—it being his first speech in the Senate, except some remarks of an obituary character. He argued that the repeal bill left unimpaired the bill of that the repeal fell left unimpared in 1880 so far as it affected the coinage of silver in the future. It was strange he said, to hear Senators assert that the repeal of the Sherman act would be to demonstrae sliver and strike down the last hope of those who held to the popular idea of bimetallism. Stranger still was the claim of Democratic Scuators that the repeal bill was undemocratic and in opposition to the Chicago Demo cratic platform. The pertinent question, "If we are not to coin silver, why purchase it? had been asked in July 1890, when the report of the Conference Committee (the Sherman bill) was under discussion. It had not been answered then, it had not been answered since, and it could not be answered in accordance with the Democratic theory of the powers and duties of the Federal Overnment. It was clear that the Sherman act was intended to stop the coinage of silver and to purchase 4,00,00 olinees of silver per month for the sole purpose of giving a market to those en-

enged in the silver mining industry.

He quoted against the position now held by Senators Vance and Vest inguinet the repeal bill), the arguments made by them in 1800 against the Sherman Act, and desired to knew why those arguments were not as good now as they were then. Mr. Lindsay also quoted largely from a speech of Mr Morcan (Dem. Ala) against the conference report of 180 in which Mr. Morgan declared that it was more demonething than the act of 1873. And then he asked whether the condition of things which Mr. Morgan had described should be continued, or whether Congress should take the necessary step in the restoration of public confidence. It seemed to him that there could be but one rational answer to that question, and that all should agree without regard to party affiliations. To himself the way was clear—to accept no amendment to the Repeal ingress might pass and which would conform to the principle of the Chicago platform would receive The remainder of Mr Lindsay's speech (which

cupied an hour and a half) was devoted to a defence of Secretary Caritile from the imputation that he had been a party to the conspiracy of New York bankers to bring about a panic in order to a repeal of the Sherman law. compel a repeal of the Sherman law.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Aia.) defended the con-

his arguments against the conference report of 1890 (the Sherman act), with his position now against the repeal of that law. Mr. Higgins (Rep. Del.) addressed the Senate

in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sher-man law. In his opinion the people had fairly made up their minds that the Repeal bill ought to be passed and passed without delay. The peaple believed that the question had been adequately discussed. And yet, important as was the part taken by the other branch of Con gress, and influential and important as was the part taken by the press, it still remained a fact that the Senate of the United States was a great Hood's Pills are purely forum of discussion created by the Constitution, from the best ingredients.

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and that the people looked to the arguments in the

Senate to obtain light and leading. The Sherman act, he regarded not as cause of the financial troubles, but as a very potent cause of them. That act had been held up to public execration; but the people should remember that it had performed the inestimable service of saving the country from the free coinage of What was the remedy for all the people of the United States? It was to stop the further purchase of silver, and see whether that action, coupled with that of India, would not compel England and Europe to resume the free coinage of

At the close of Mr. Higgins's speech, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) took the floor, saying that he desired to make a few remarks on some phases of the pending question. He postponed doing so, however, until to-morrow, and the Senate, after a short executive session, at 5:25 adjourned.

BENT ON THEIR DESIGN.

DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE RENEW THEIR ILL-TIMED CONTEST.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS BILL TO BE PUSHED REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES

-PARTY DISCIPLINE THE OBJECT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 15 .- The Democratic majority in the House succeeded to-day in getting together a quorum of its own, but not until 2 o'clock, the hour et for delivering the culogies on the late J. Logar not quite succeed yet in reporting the bill which, according to Mr. McMillin, is to destroy the "hell who had kennels around the halls of Justice." He will renew the attempt, however, to-mor row, and probably meet with the same determined which has been offered so far by the Republican minority, under the leadership of Mr. Burrows. The contest, aside from demonstrating the reckless disregard of every sense of justice and fair play on the part of the majority, suggested the idea that its leaders have become very much alarmed at the break in party ranks which the financial debute of the last few weeks has ef-Too many Democrats altogether have permitted themselves to be led astray into paths of sound finance and honest-money legislation, and it seems to be feared that an unholy alliance with Republicans for this and other purposes equally patriotic, if continued too long, may destroy discipline and disorganize the party.

The necessity, therefore, of bringing to the front an issue upon which it is thought every Democrat with the rest of his colleagues become apparent. If it restores the morale of the rank and file and kindles partisan fervor its purpose will have been served. Unfortunately Mr. Tucker and his friends seem to forget that a great part of the legislation which they are so anxious to wipe off the statute books is the work of Democrats-Northern Democrats, to be sure, but Democrats stillwho used to stand very high in the party's councils

and who in their day figured as sages. It is not unlikely that more than ordinary pressure will have to be brought to bear upon those who still revere the memory of those Democrats to induce them to assist in the destruction of their work. And yet the Northern element in the Demo-cratle party has proved so subservient to the de-mands of its Southern allies in the past that it may confidently be counted upon to yield in the future.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE. MESSES, TUCKER AND BURROWS MARSHAL THE

OPPOSING FORCES. Washington, Sept. 15.-For two hours in House to-day the skirmish fight over the Federal Election bill continued, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia. marshalling the Democratic majority, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, taking charge of the Re-

publican forces. The order made yesterday revoking leaves of abthe Sergeant-at-Arms to te graph for absentees did not, when the House met this morning, appear to have been productive of very gratifying results. The attendance was a small one, and there were more empty seats on the Democratic side than on the Republican side. Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) sent to the clerk's desk

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) sent to the clerk's desk and had read a newspaper article charging him (together with several other Democrats) with aiding the Republicans yesterday by absenting themselves on the roll call. So far as he was conerned, he said, the statement was absolutely without foundation. He was, during the first roll call, detained by business in the Judiciary Committee room. Had he been present he would have with the Democrats. He had always determinedly advocated the repeal of the Federal

Mr. Reed-Perhaps I ought to say that the Administration has not relied upon Mr Boatner

The Speaker directed the Clerk to call the committees for reports, but Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) demanded the "regular order."

This is the regular order," responded the Speaker. Mr Burrows dissented from this opinion, and contended that the regular order was his mo-

tion made yesterday to dispense with the call of committees. On this motion the year and nays had been ordered, and he thought that that motion was the unfinished business. The Speaker ruled otherwise, and held that that

was one that died when the House ad

Mr. Durrows blandly acquiesced in the ruling. and then moved that the call of committees be dispensed with. On this motion the vote stood: Yeas, 1; mays, 146-no quorum, and Mr. Tucker moved a call of the House, which was ordered,

and 257 members responded to their names.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Ala.) made a personal explanation in line with that made by Mr. Boatner. H denied that he had sided with the Republicans yesterday The Federal election laws could no e repealed too promptly or too speedily for him Public business was then suspended, and, under

Public blances a special order, the House proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan.
Eulogies were delivered by Messers. Weadock, Eulogies Curtis (Ky). Carntt. McMillin. Haugen, Dearmond and Covert, and then the House, at

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Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared

AGAINST TARIFF REVISION.

GREAT PRESSURE FOR HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN WILSON AND HIS COLLEAGUES HEAR SOME WHOLESOME FACTS DEMOCRATS

ADD THEIR TESTIMONY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 15.-As the period fixed for hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means draws toward a close, the pressure for hearings from representatives of various industries and interests increases in force. To-day for first time since the hearings began Chairman Wilson announced that the representatives of each of the industries which were to be heard to-day must not exceed the time allotted, which in nearly every case was thirty minutes. He did not ofter succeed in enforcing this rule, however, although he called attention to it several times, and once or twice showed symptoms of impatience because

members of the committee insisted on asking

questions of the men who appeared.

On one of these occasions he interrupted Mr. Reed, who had asked a question, with the remark that the time allotted to that subject had expired and others were waiting to be heard. The chair man may have regarded the question as immaterial or irrelevant, but he would undoubtedly admit that he and his Democratic colleagues have consume at least thrice the amount of time in the cross-examination of witnesses that the Republican members have, and that the questions asked by the latter have been at least as pertinent and material as those asked by himself and Messrs, Breck inridge, Bynum, Tarsney and other Democratic members of the committee. Mr. Reed was inclined to resent any attempt to deprive members of the right to ask such questions as they might desire, and said that for one he would protest against it. The hearings were granted for the purpose of gaining necessary information and obaining facts to assist the committee in framing a general revision of the tariff, and Mr. Reed ob served that: "There is plenty of time in front of Chairman Wilson and Mr. Turner both re piled that a date had been named after which the committee would cease to grant hearings and no member could assume that the order fixing that

One feature of to-day's hearing was both novel and interesting. It was the production of the testi-mony of Democrats in behalf of the protective tariff system. The first contributor to this feat ure was F. E. Kip, president of the Bridgeport Plush Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Kip was introduced to the committee by Representa tive De Forest, a Democrat, who bespoke for him the kind and favorable consideration of its members. In support of his appeal for the retention of the existing duty on plushes and velvets Mr. Kip read a petition signed by a large number of citizens of Bridgeport, who in the body of the petition describe themselves as Democrats and earnestly recommend that the protective rates of duty on plushes and velvets be maintained in order that injury may not befall or disaster overtake a promising domestic industry. The list of signers was headed by the names of W. D. Bishop and Nathaniel E. Wilson, and Mr. Kip remarked that many of the other signers are Democrats of scarcely less prominence and influence. He exhibited similar petitions in favor of a protective tariff, all the signers of which, he remarked, are Demo crats. These petitions were from Paterson, N. J. Catasauqua, Penn., and other manufacturing

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

The other contributor was A. C. Raymond, of Detroit, who appeared in behalf of the pearl button industry. He is a prominent as well as an earnest Democrat, and he seemed to feel it necessary to explain why he had come to plead in behalf of an industry which had been so violently assailed by Democrats in partisan discussion. His explanation was that he had at first refused to do so, but that after a careful and thorough investigation he had become fully convinced that a protective tariff was necessary to the preservation and maintenance of this industry, which had sprung up within the last two or three years under Republican legislation, and he was in favor of it. "But don't you think that is unconstitutional?"

asked Mr. Dalzell. "Well," replied Mr. Raymond, "it is an infant industry and we must care for it, although it is a child of Republican legislation," was the reply.

cratic party is just as wise, just as patriotic and just as competent to administer the affairs of the Nation as the Republican party is, and moreover it is the party of the majority.

"Perhaps you will now answer my question?" quietly observed Mr. Reed, and Mr. Raymond did so, in the affirmative. He appeared to desire to pursue the discussion, but Chairman Wilson re-minded him that his time had expired, and called

the next witness. All the Democratic members did not relish the production of Democratic testimony and arguments in favor of protective rates of duty, but Mr. Stevens, who is sometimes described as "a sugar-coated Protectionist," appeared to enjoy it.

Another noticeable feature of to-day's hearing was the assurance which every importer who appeared hastened to express, that he harbored no feeling of hatred or hostility toward the domestic nanufacturer, but on the contrary desired to see him prosper. These assurances appeared to be sincere, and, whether actually so or not, they offered a pleasant contrast to the rude declaration made by Van Horn, a New-York importer, on Wednes day. It was also noticeable that nearly all the im porters who were heard to-day spoke as strongly and vigorously against the substitution of ad valorem rates for specific rates of duty as did any of the manufacturers, and they denounced with un-sparing severity the conduct and practices of foreign manufacturers who establish agencies in the nited States to which they consign all the goods they ship to this country and refuse to sell to American importers or jobbers, except through their own consignees. This method of doing business, the importer declared, was invented and is practised to which it is entitled, and also to fix prices and prevent free and fair competition in the sale of oreign goods in the American market. The hearing to-day furnished additional strong evidence in sup-port of the proposition that the cost of production of manufactured goods in this country has reached a point below which it cannot be further reduced

VIEWS OF HOSIERY IMPORTERS.

The importers of hosiery, knit goods and gloves have held a number of conferences lately with re-gard to the revision of the fariff on the articles in which they are interested, and have made efforts schedule of duties. These efforts have not been wholly successful. Maurice Lowy appeared to-day as spokesman of the committee appointed by the importers' association. He complained that the existing tariff is defective and permits frauds and undervaluation because of the form of classification-that is to say, the specific duties are fixed according to the declared foreign value of the articles imported. This, he said, throws too much responsibility upon the customs examiner, who, how ever honest, is often deceived in respect to the actual quality and nature of goods. The importers, he declared, are not opposed to home manufactur-ers, but want to see them succeed. The chief adversaries were the American agents of foreign manufacturers to whom goods are consigned and by whom they are sold to American jobbers. American importers are unable to compete with this sort of trade, because the foreign manufacturers will not make prices in Europe in foreign money and will only sell through American agents.

FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE. Mr. Lowy said that the importers are unanimously opposed to ad valorem rates of duty, and they have after a long discussion and considerathey have after a long discussion and considera-tion concluded to recommend mixed rates. On cotton hosiery they would impose a duty of 31 per cent ad valorem plus to cents a dozen, which would be equivalent to a straight ad valorem duty of about be equivalent to a straight as dozen on cotton hosiery imported in a rough form to be knitted and finished in this country. This is The truth of this statement I am glad to verify at an industry, he said, which has sprung up within any time." Mrs. JOHN FENTON, 67 Pride Street, the last few years and is not provided for in the an industry, he said, which has sprung up within existing tariff on allk hosiery and hosiery partly made of slik the rate recommended is Z per cent ad valorem who is a dozen, and hosiery who liv ar

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LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

partly of wool 25 per cent ad valorem plus 50 cent pound. The rates on woolien hosiery were recommended with the expectation that the duty on rav wool will be repealed. On cotton gloves the importers recommend a duty of 15 per cent plus 15 ents a dozen pairs; on gloves of silk and partis of silk, 25 per cent ad valorem plus 50 cents a lozen, and on gloves of wool or partly wool 25 per ent ad valorem plus 50 cents a pound. In response o questions by Mr. Payne, Mr. Lowy at last ad mitted that the proposed schedule would impose relatively higher rates upon the cheaper goods than upon the more expensive grades. Mr. Lowy said, practicable to overcome in framing any tariff. He declined from 15 to 25 per cent in this country since the enactment of the law of 1890.

J. E. Smith, who is interested in the dyeing of osiery, appedied for a duty of 10 cents a dozen and 20 per cent ad valorem on his raw materials. The industry, he said, is a new one which was es tablished in this country about seven years ago. It has been exceedingly prosperous under the pres ent rate of tariff, which gives the dyer an advantage of 4 to 9 cents a dozen over the foreign dyer but the reduction in the cost of production abroad ne increase desirable and necessary. Mr Smith desired to emphasize the statement made by Mr. Lowy in regard to what he called "the crooked work" of American agents of foreign manufacturers who received goods on consignment. thought that the laws against frauds upon the revenue should be more severe and that dishonest importers should be imprisoned instead of being subjected to a fine for violations of them.

The manufacturers of knit goods and cotton hosiery, etc., were represented by Owen Osborne, Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, and ex of the Fanadelphia State Senator Titus Sheard, of New-York. Mr. Osborne claimed that under the existing tariff. importations of knit goods and cotton hosiery have tinued steadily to increase, while prices to the domestic consumer have fallen 10 to 25 per cent on account of home competition. Labor has been fully employed, and there has been a great in crease in the number of operatives. In fact, owing to the demand, it has been at times ssible to obtain sufficient skilled labor. There ould be no doubt that the foreign manufacturers pay the duty on cotton hosiery imported into the United States. The number of manufacturers in the United States has increased from 729 in 1889 to 993 in 1893. Factories are in operation in seven of the States and Territories. In Alabama there are eight, where there were none four years ago. In Delaware there are five, where there were ione. In Georgia there are five, where there were two in 1889. In Iowa, where there were none then has increased from two to eighteen in Mississippi from none to four; in West Virginia from none to four; in North Carolina from three to eleven, and the increase has been sixty-one in New-York and seventy in Pennsylvania within the last four years. Cotton hosiery to-day is sold to the domestic consumer in the United States at retail prices which are as low or lower than hosiery of the same quality is sold by German retail dealers to the consumers in Germany. Mr Osborne said that the cost of production had been so greatly reduced in every department on account of the severe domestic competition that it would be impracticable further to reduce it without cutting down the wages of operatives, which man-ufacturers are most reluctant to do. Any reduction whatever would injure the workingman and a radical reduction in rates would drive the man-ufacturers out of business and their workmen out of employment

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED.

Mr. Sheard, who as a boy worked in a knit goods mill in England, and afterward in this ountry, and who has been a manufacturer during the last quarter of a century, and now employs tective tariff, then, in this case." The duty you advocate is a protective one, is it not?"

"Yes, it is," replied Mr. Raymond.

"Then you believe in that part of the Democratic platform which was not adopted, do you not?"

asked Mr. Reed. This question caused an eruption of Democratic eloquence, which did not subside until the Detroit lawyer was out of breath. He may indicate the fact that about to impress you got year. Mr. Sheard desired until the Detroit lawyer was out of breath and the Democratic party is just as wise, just as particle and the promising industry.

The duty you adsolute facture of knit thing machines and children in the manufacturer spices of pearl buttons in the United States to-day are about \$5 per cent higher than in 1839; pearl-button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of duty as finished buttons; a rate of 1½ cents a line plus 25 per cent ad spinning machines and other appurtenances. The amount of capital invested in plants is not less than \$25,000,000, and the total capital employed is double that sum. Directly and indirectly about of pearl buttons in the United States to-day are about \$5 per cent higher than in 1839; pearl-button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of thut as funding and the United States to-day are about \$5 per cent higher than in 1839; pearl-button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of 1½ cents a line plus 25 per cent ad pointing and the United States to-day are about \$5 per cent higher than in 1839; pearl-button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of thut unaware of any intention to bring a suit agairst than in 1839; pearl-button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of thus in 1839; pearl-button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of the United States to-day are about \$5 per cent higher than in 1839; pearl-button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of the United States to-day are about \$5 pearl button disks or blanks should be subject to the same rate of the Un double that sum. Directly and indirectly acoust 60,000 persons are employed, who receive in wages not less than \$20,000,000 at year. Mr. Sheard desired to impress upon the committee the fact that about 70 per cent of the knit goods manufactured in the United States, is made in the State of New-York. This industry, he said, has grown up under the present system of duties, and manufacturers do not see how they can continue, with profit to themselves and their employes, unless the present duties are maintained, From very careful personal investigation, and from authentic reports. Mr. Sheard said that he had found that the average wages in hosiery in manufacturing districts in England are from \$165. to \$153 a year, while from his own knewledge he could say that the average wages in the inited States amount to \$400 to \$450 a year. Mr. Sheard said it was the unanimous desire of manufacturers that if any changes in the present haw should be made the present form and system should be retained. It should be understood, he said, that it is perfectly feasible and simple to frame a tariff on knitted underwear which would be wholly specific in form, or partly specific and partly ad valorem which would be easy and simple in operation, and avoid all the evils of undervaluation. It is peculiarly an American industry, first, because more knitt goods are manufactured in this country than in any other, and second, because all goods manufactured are consumed in the United States. In ending, Mr. Sheard said:

"I have endeavored thus briefly to impress you with the fact that it is not entirely a question of protection or tariff for revenue only, but rather the revenue policy of our country as to whether we will consume the product of foreign labor and leave our own in idleness or whether we shall protect our laborers and enable them to receive proper and falt compensation for that labor, and consume in our own country their products."

Mr. Kib, of the Bridgeport Plush Company, spoke earnesstly in favor of the retention of the presen

FOREIGN AGENTS AT WORK.

He had been informed that Lister & Co., an Engish manufacturing firm, had sent an agent to the his influence in various ways in favor of lower rates. That firm formerly exported a large proportion of its manufactures and would be glad to do cific rates of duty was an absolute necessity in order to prevent undervaluations of velvets and plushes, and he gave excellent reasons in of his proposition. He had procured interesting statistics bearing on the some interesting statistics bearing on the question of wages, and showed that the average weekly wages in the industry he represents are \$10.50 in Connecticut; \$4.50 to \$5 in Saltaire, in England; \$4 in Germany; \$4.10 in Lyons, France, and \$1.50 in Austria, the average for the four European countries being \$4.02 a week. From these figures it appears that the average in the United States is more than two and a half times as large as the average in Europe. He declared that American labor in the plush and velvet industry is neither more productive nor efficient than European labor in the same industry. He did not expect to go out of business, whatever Congress might do, but if reductions were too heavy he would simply transfer his plant to England and continue in business there.

A. Sanford, of Fall River, Mass., spoke in behalf of the cotton yarn industry, which is a comparatively new one, having become firmly establisher in this country under the tariff of 182. The goods manufactured by Mr. Sanford are a medium cotton yarn, in the production of which \$15,000,000 of capital are invested in the Middle and Eastern States alone, and many thousands of operatives are employed, to whom three or four million dollars are paid each year in wages. The yarn produced is superior to that imported, and the American product has been reduced in price from 21 to 50 per cent since 1851. The present cost of production is as low as it can be made without reducing wages.

"You have it in your power to regulate the wages."

duction is as low as it can be made without reducing wages.

"You have it in your power to regulate the wages of our employes. Will you give them bread or a stone" said Mr. Sanford.

He also begged the committee to do whatever it was determined to do speedily. He said that the English manufacturers are so confident that Congress will reduce the duties so that they will be able to ensure the American market that one of them recently informed him that he was making preparations to engage in the manufacture of cotton yarns and would be glad to make an arrangement with Mr. Sanford to take the latter's customers off his hands when he should be compelled to close on account of the reduction of duties. Wages in the yarn mills are about 60 per cent higher in the Urited States than in England. The existing rates of duty on fine yarns are too low to enable American manufacturers to produce them

C. C. SHAYNE has removed his entire maintacturing, wholesale and retail, Fur business from Prince at, to his new building, 124 and 126 West Forty-econd st., between treadway and Sixth ava.

whose labor is as efficient and productive as American labor? If edid not think that profits realized by yarn manufacturers in Massachusetts had been excessive. During the first three years after the establishment of the insustry the profits had averaged about 8 per cent and during the last five-years about 8 per cent.

C. B. Chase, a cotton cloth manufacturer of Fall River, made an argument in favor of the retention of specific duties, and said he would rather stand a reduction of rates than to have ad valorem rates equivalent to the existing specific rates. He also declared that the cost of production had been reduced as low as it can be without a reduction of wages. The average price of the goods he manufactures has declined from 12% cents a yard in 1893.

METHODS OF AGENTS DENDENGED.

John O'Donnell, of New-York, who is in the employ of Hilton. Hughes & Co., and who said that he presented the other leading merchant importers city, including Arnold, Constable & Co. S Jaffray and others, advocated a reduction of luties and a change in the classification of hosiery, underwear and gloves. He deno method adopted by the foreign manufacturers of establishing agencies in New-York, except through whom they refused to sell goods to American importers, and he said that in a conference of importers recently held it was determined to exclude the American agents of foreign manufacturers from any participation therein. Mr. O'Donnell was es ecially severe on these selling agents, and declared that the operations of the foreign manufacturers onducted through the latter had resulted in defrauding the revenues to an enormous extent and in crippling legitimate trade. The importers, he said, are extremely anxious that any law which may be passed shall not go into operation earlier than July 1, 1894, and that they would prefer even later date.

William Baker, of Ware, Mass., who manufac ures gauge underwear, called attention to the large proportion of the labor cost in the production, and rgued against any reduction of rates, which he said would inevitably be followed by a correspond ng reduction of wages. Richard Ranft, of New-York, who is an importer of woollen shirts, argued favor of a reduction of duties, although he admitted that prices are no higher now than they were prior to 1890. Mr. Ranft appeared to be willng to accept Alfred Dolge's testimony when it fitted his side of the case, but unwilling to do so when it did not. By a series of skilful questions Mr. Payne succeeded in making the fact painfully Gustav Blumenthal, a member of a New-York

apparent.
Gustav Blumenthal, a member of a New-York importing firm, advocated the reduction of the duty on buttons. He said that the rate on all hard buttons should not exceed 25 per cent, and the rate on buttons should not exceed 35 per cent ad valorem. He denied that pearl buttons had ever been made in Austria by convict labor, and remarked that such buttons were ande in the Auburn Prison by convict labor. Mr. Payne admitted that this had been done under a Democratic administration of the New-York prisons, and asked Mr. Biumenthal what proportion of the pearl buttons made in the United States had been so manufactured. He admitted that the proportion was extremely small, but declared that the proportion was extremely small, but declared that the present rate of duty is prohibitory. The importers want it reduced from 2 1-2 cents a line plus 25 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Blumenthal also admitted in reply to questions by Mr. Payne that a combination of importers of buttons was formed in May, 1899, which raised the price 33 to 50 per cent. He said this was done in order to protect their trade. He asserted that the price of pearl buttons is two or three times as high to American consumers now as it was before the change of the tariff in 1890. That change, he said, had resulted in the transfer of the pearl button ladustry from Europe to the United States. He also admitted that under a recent decision button blanks, which are buttons without the holes bored in them, are admitted at 40 per cent, ad valorem, and said that the importers would be willing to see the duty on blanks fixed at the same rate as the duty on finished pearl buttons.

A NEWLY ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY. A NEWLY ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY.

C. Raymond, of Detroit, appeared in behalf of the National Pearl Button Association. He said e represented an industry which had been estabished within the last two or three years and which is now represented by about seventy-five factories besides a number of small manufacturers. After a thorough investigation he was ready to submi facture of pearl buttons cannot be made a mo nopoly or the subject of a combination to control roduction or fix prices; the labor cost of produc-10,000 hands are already employed in this new ndustry; the weekly wages in the United States are 185 per cent higher than in Europe, and the earnings of American labor to the gross of buttons xceed by 200 per cent the earnings in Europe; the manufacturer's prices of pearl buttons in the United States are about 97 per cent higher than in Europe; the increased price of pearl buttons have not in mer; the manufacturer's prices of pearl buttons in

These propositions Mr. Raymond supported by exhibiting an array of testimony which he regarded as overwhelming and invincible. Among other things, he showed that the increase of the cost of pearl buttons, when bought by the dozen or gross by the American consumer, is due to the exorbitant prices charged by jobber and retailer. The former demands and receives a profit of more than 50 per cent on the manufacturer's price, and the latter taxes his customers to the full extent of his greed and their guilibility. The jobber demands a profit of 52 1-2 per cent, when 15 per cent would be a liberal profit on staple goods like pearl buttons. Mr. Raymond had sent a man (who was present today) to buy pearl buttons from a number of retail dealers in the city of New-York recently. He found that their prices ranged from 50 per cent to 159 per cent, and in one extreme case the price charged was 200 per cent, while the average of thirteen cases showed a profit to the retailer of 91 per cent on the jobber's price, He furnished the cash silps of the dealers to prove this. He also furnished statements from twelve leading manufacturers of underwear which showed that prices of buttons had not been advanced to the consumers of underwear since the duty was increased in 1890, and and he had no doubt that the same showing would appear if he had been able to communicate with the manufacturers of linen and cotton shirts. Mr. Haymond exposed the falsity of the assertions to reven 100 per cent by the tariff of 1890, and placed the responsibility where it belongs, upon the jobbers and retailers. He also made a vigorous argument against ad valorem rates of duty, and said that specific rates should by all means be of unfusible hats, flats, brailis, etc., and ucclared These propositions Mr. Raymond supported by christian Schmidt exhibited a number of samples

said that specific rates should by all means be retained.

Christian Schmidt exhibited a number of samples of untinished hats, flats, braids, etc., and uscalared that the tranufacturers of straw hats experience great difficulty under the existing tariff on account of the scattering of their materials among several schedules, and also on account of the numerous Treasury decisions affecting the rates of duty. They were not so anxious to have rates reduced as they were to have a classification adopted under which they could know what the amount of duty on any particular article would be. Among the samples exhibited were two, both of which are free of duty, one being an untinished manila straw, while the other is a highly finished Italian product. The latter comes into direct competition with an American manufacture upon which much labor has been expended.

E. R. Biddle, a New-York importer, who appeared as a representative of the linen trade association, advocated a reduction of the duties, and dwelt upon the fact that he and his colleagues are strongly in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." H.D. Cooper, a New-York importer of jute burlaps and bagging, also proclaimed that he is in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." Mr. Cooper a New-York importer of jute burlaps and tariff for revenue only." Mr. Cooper recommended a duty of 5 per cent on burlaps, but said that he would not insist upon that point. In order to show that he is a consistent believer in "a tariff for revenue only." Mr. Cooper recommended a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on jute butts and 10 per cent ad valorem on jute, both of which are now on the free list. A duty of 16 per cent ad valorem on jute, both of which are now on the free list. A duty of 16 per cent ad valorem on jute parts, of 20 per cent on binding-twine, which he said was equivalent to six-tenths of a cent a pound, the existing rate being seven-tenths of a cent a pound, the existing rate being seven-tenths of a cent. A duty of 16 per cent ad valorem on jute parts, of 20 per cent on tw

To KEEP HER YOUTH,
a woman must keep her
health. All the "beautifiers" in the world won't
do as much for you as
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With that, you
can see the good that's
done, as well as feel it.
That regulates all the womanly functions, improves
your blood, brings refreshing sleep, and builds
up, strengthens, and repairs every part of your system.
In every one of the "female complaints" and
weaknesse that make women old and miserable, the "Prescription" will certainly cure,
It's the only guaranteed remedy. If it
doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every
weak or suffering woman, she'll have her
money back.
You pay only for the good you get.

TO KEEP HER YOUTH,

There's the very best evidence that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure your Catarrh. It's this promise, made by the makers of the medicine: "If your Catarrh can't be curst, no matter what your case is, we'll pay you \$500."

LUXURIANT HAIR

into competition with American extracts on account of its superior quality.

ARIZONA IS A GOLD TERRITORY. SO SAYS HER GOVERNOR-A PLEA FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

Washington, Sept. 15.-L. C. Hughes, the Governor of Arizona, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, states that during the year the condition of the Territory has been one of average resulted in the closing of almost all of the silver mines. So that the output during the year was less than \$300,000, as against \$6,278,895 in 1891. Owing to the absence of the usual rainfall, extending over period of two years, there was a loss in range stock reaching from 60 to 80 per cent. This de-pression, however, has been in a measure counteralanced by renewed activity in other channels. depression in the price of silver has stim ulated prospecting and mining for gold such good results as will, it is predicted place the territory among the leading goldproducing regions of the Union. The lo range stock has been more or less compensated for by agriculture and horticulture. The increased interest manifested in the reclamation of mid hands has been very pronounced. The population now numbers approximately 65,000.

The Governor makes a strong plea for the admission of Arizona into the Union as a State, and says that she has every essential qualification for Statehood. As to the politics of the Territory, the Governor says that they are about equally divided be-tween the two parties; that this year her gold pro-duction will exceed tenfold her silver output, and hence she could be trusted to give her vote for gold as against silver.

SECRETARY GRESHAM PROTESTS

ACTION OF THE PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES GROUNDLESS-SOME CASES OF THE PLAGUE. Washington, Sept. 15 .- In reply to a dispatch from Mr. Wilbor, United States Consul at Lisbon, stat-ing that Portugal had declared the ports of Newfing that Portugal has declared by cholera, Secre-tary Gresham this afternoon sent the following by cable to Mr. Wilbor:

"Protest most earnestly against the groundlessness and injustice of the decree declaring the porta quarantine exists, and the general health is excellent. The last death at New-York Quarantine was on August 12 and the last case on August 13. There is no cholera there or elsewhere in the

13. There is no cholera there or elsewhere in the United States."

Lisbon, Sept. 15.—In consequence of the Government's action in declaring New-York to be a cholera-infected port all vessels which left that port after September I will be subjected to seven days' quarantine upon arrival here.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 15.—The steamer Remo, from Rio de Janeiro, has arrived here, with several of her passengers suffering with cholera. The health officers have forbidden any one to land, and have ordered the steamer to leave the port. It is reported that she will go back to Rio de Janeiro.

Leghorn, Sept. 15.—On Tuesday last there were twenty-seven cases of cholera and five deaths from the disease were reported in this city.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Sinc: Wednesday seven new cases of cholera have developed in the Empire. Six of them are in Solingen and one in Duisberg. This city remains free from the epidemic.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

BANKERS WOULD NOT TAKE THE BONDS. A story published yesterday declared that a suit involving \$2,600,000 against the banking house of Vermilye & Co. was imminent. It grows out of the sale to the firm of that amount of bonds of the Indianapolis, Springfield and Western Railroad, the successor of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad. The bonds were to be delivered on August 15, but it is said that on August 10 Vermilye & Co. informed T., B. Atkins, chairman of the bondholders' committee engaged in re-organizing the road, that they would not take the bonds because of a technical objection raised by their counsel. This action brought the reorganiza. tion proceedings to a stand. At the office of Vermilye & Co. yesterday it was add that the firm desired to make no statement as to the affair. Mr. Atkins said that he was

unaware of any intention to bring a suit against

to \$30,000, and the side track from \$50,000 to \$55,000 a mile. The Michigan Central had its second main track reduced from \$13,000 to \$10,000 a mile; the main track of the Wabash road was reduced from \$26,000 to \$25,000 a mile. The total railroad assessment made during the session amounted to \$159,248,873. Last year it was \$169,595,892.

RATE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST ENDED. St. Louis, Sept. 15.-The rate war between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Memphis Branch of the Santa Fe is ended, and the "Katy" will not withdraw from the Southwestern Association. Both parties have renewed their pledges of good faith.

CABLE ROADS CONSOLIDATED.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.-The proposed consolida-San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The proposed tion of leading street railroads in this city will be accomplished in a few days under the name of the San Francisco Cable Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$18,000,000 divided into 160,000 shares. The Market Street Cable Company will hold the controlling interest or a proportion of stock of three out of ten shares.

SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of this morning you say: "Telegrams sent via Lisbon have passed uninterrupted, but the Galveston and other lines have experienced much trouble in getting telegraphic matter through." This statement is incorrect, for the reason that, as the telegraph office has been abandoned, no messages to or from Rio can be sent or received via Lisbon. As a consequence of com-

received via Lisbon. As a consequence of com-munication being interrupted, messages for Brazil can only be forwarded by the Galveston routes, by cable to Montevideo, thence by mail steamer. The next steamer sails from Montevideo September II, at II a.m. At messages to and from Brazil, except official messages, are prohibited by cable. All messages for Argentina and Uruguay are forwarded "via Galveston" without delay. JAMES R. BEARD, Sec'y Central and S. A. Telegraph Co. New-York, Sept. 15, 1893.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

THE WESTERN STORM GAINS INTENSITY. Washington, Sept. 15. The storm has moved from Lake Superior to Ontario, increasing in intensity. The high area has moved from the North Pacific coast to South Dakota. Light showers have fallen in the upper lake re-gions, on Lake Ontario, and on the Middie and North At-lantic coast. The temperature has risen in the South Ab-lantic and Guif States, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, showers; slightly cooler on the coast; south to southeast winds, in-

For New-Jersey, the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvanta. Delaware and Maryland, generally fare-pennsylvanta. Delaware and Maryland, generally fare-ing southwest.

For West Virginia. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and In-diana, fair; cooler; winds becoming northwest.

For Western New York, fair; weat winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



Tribune Office, Sept. 16, 1 a. m .- The weather yesterday was cloudy, with a sharp shower in the early evening. The temperature ranged between 66 and 76 degrees, the average (70%), being the same as on Thursday, and 4%

New-York and Chicago Limited goes into service Sunday, September 17, leaving Grand Central Sta-tion at 10 a.m.

higher than on the corresponding day last year.

In and near this city to-day the showery weather will probably continue.